The next toost was "The Clergy of New-England,

The next toast was "The Clerry of New England, a body of men second to none other in devotion and contrage. A very learned and celebrated berning was called hoon of the contrage. The least a man than Henry Ward Beecher. But what did he say about them Nothing at all. He, too, went down among the dead men, leaving the living altogether, to speak of the clerry some two centuries back. I have no doubt that if he had had the "Army and Navy," he would

who is who, and what is what, and you can-not "spot" the vagabonds. This is a great power of cohesion and diffusion. You stand here as

of cohesion and diffusion. You stand here as one man. You stand here as an individuated, concentrated, and perspicuous force. I hope I've got in adjectives enough. Now, I don't know that I

concentrated, and perspicious force. I hope I ve got in adjectives enough. Now, I don't know that I should say anything about hardware, except that my friend, Mr. Hoe, has made out a bill of \$30,000 this year, for a new great TRIBUNE steam-press, and I can speak feelingly on that topic. We ought to have a great sympathy with hardware. Our press is of iron, and our types are of metal. We are iron men as well as you, and we have a great deal of hard wear and tear. [Laughter and applause.] Now, I ask you do you want me to say anything about the Press! If I am to talk about the Press, I shall, contrary to the usual custom, stick to the subject-matter; and

If I am to talk about the Press, I shall, contrary to the usual custom, stick to the subject-matter; and not, to please my reverend friends, discuss the im-mortality of the soul, or, to please his Honor there, speak of the price of putty. [Great laughter.] Mayor Tirmans—Fil give you as much as you want

of that, without price.

Mr. FRY-I am reminded of the Press more than by

anything else here, through the presence of the re-perters. I have never been at a public meeting, or at

anything else here, through the presence of the reporters. I have never been at a public meeting, or at a public entertainment, where the claims, or I should rather say, the dignities of the profession of these gentlemen, were ever mentioned, either in the proceedings or the speeches; and there is no man in this country who has any reputation out of his own city as a clergyman, or out of his own county as a politician, who does not owe all his public eminence and all his higher advantages to that magnificent art which seizes the volant idea and huris it palpitating on the paper. [Loud applause; three cheers for the reporters.] Notwithstanding all that is said about this being the age of invention and analysis, I still think that some of the greatest things in this country need a historian; and some of the greatest men this country has produced have not their biographies. I speak of individuals and of professions. Such would not be the case had they had a stenographer, or a discriminating, plain-dealing journal to speak truthfully of them. There could be no highest civilization without that very stenographic art; and now a word in

out that very stenographic art; and now a word it regard to the press, which I am happy to see has a

regard to the press, which I am happy to see has a place of honor on this occasion.

Generally it is put down No. 15 on the toast list, when the glasses are upset, and the plates are licked dry, and the company are boozy, and every pointical man has got off his stump-stereotype about whatever statesman—a Clay, Webster, or Calhoun—then comes in "the Press"; and it is answered by a ghastly smile and an asthmatic cheer by the gentiemen who owe everything to the men down there 'pointing to the reporters). [Applause.] Do you respect the press! ["We do!"] No, you don't. You pay the same money that you give for a common eight for a first-class newspaper. You take all the hardware I have mentioned, and all that stenographic art, and a greater division of labor than any other

hardware I have mentioned, and all that stenographic art, and a greater division of labor than any other profession has, and you put on the paper; and it is all prepared within 24 hours; the authorities are all read, the notes taken down, and every question that comes before Congress is first fully discussed by the press of New-York. You pay two cents for that; I say you are not liberal towards the press, for you give only the same for the printed paper that the blank sheet costs before any of this neveal and mechanical skill and

before any of this mental and mechanical skill and labor is bestowed on it. [Sensation.] If you are paid for your pots and pans, steam-engines and cast-iron in that way, you would all go to the Alms-House. It is another thing which pays for the paper—a miserable sort of poultice—the advertisements. The press is a thing which will be honorable, illus-trative and representative, just in proportion as it

irative and representative, just in proportion as it is put beyond temptation. The character of the press of this country has exactly advanced in so far as it has been able to cut loose from party association and government, and throw itself on the universal public; in the same way as the literati of England are elevated and independent, since they have ceased to look to special aristocratic support, and degrade themselves with slavering dedications to noble patrons upon their title-pages. Literature then wanted that strength and breadth which it has now; for there are better writers on the Press

rature then wanted that strength and breadth which it has now: for there are better writers on the Press now than there ever were. There are multitudes of Addisons and Goldsmiths for elegance of style. Those things are so plenty that they cease to be particularly regarded. The reason the Press has advanced is, because even with the beggardy subscription pay it now gets, it is in some sense able to speak the truth. If you want a man to be great, and generous and outstocken you must

to be great, and generous, and outspoken, you must make him a free man first. Show me a man with all the meanness and vileness that can be accumulated on humanity, and I will show you a slave first, whatever he may be afterward. The Press at last has assumed

he may be afterward. The Press at last has assumed a place in the community. It has, as I remarked, a division of labor, which gives it all the force of the best book without penderous dullness. There are twenty historians apiece on every great daily paper of New-York. You have the technical man to represent the technical thing. You have the man who understands Kansas to write about Kansas; the man who understands bulls and bears in Wall street

treatment men and things get from our great city press I have spoken of iron, and we find that iron accom-panies progress in all its developments, whether in the rude states of war or the perfect state of civilization,

sofore any of this mental and mechanical

THE DEMOCRACY INSTRUCT SENATOR

PUGH. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1858. The resolutions upon the subject of Kansas, a copy of which I rent you on the 9th , were passed in the Senate during this morning's session by a party vote of 20 to 14. As the first resolution indersed the "disinterestedness," "integrity" and "ability" of Mr. Buchanan and the second re-affirmed "the doctrines of the Cincinnati Platform," Republican

Senators of course voted against them.

When first introduced by Mr. Phelps, the Democratic leader in the Senate, he said that the minority should have full and ample opportunity for discussing them, and I am advised that an amendment had been prepared by the Republicans, upon the offering of which the discussion would have taken place.

But this morning the same Mr. Phelps called them
up and moved the previous question, cutting off all
discussion, and they were passed under its opera-

discussion, and they were passed and tion.

"Recent advices," he said, made it important that speedy action should be had. It is surmised that Mr. Pugh's assurances that they would never pass, but would be tabled, caused the hot haste. At all events they have passed the Senate, and will pass the House, and Mr. Pugh will have to show his hand. Last Winter he would not respect the instructions of a Republican Legislature, declaring that he represented the Democracy. Now the Democracy instruct him to vote against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and let him refuse if he dare.

and let him refuse if he dare.

The House to-day have been considering a bill to repeal an act prohibiting the use of the Jails of Ohio to slave-catchers. Professor Monroe of Oberlin to slave-catchers. Professor Monroe of Oberin made a brilliant speech, perfectly excoriating Mr. Hunter Brooke, the petite member from Cincinnati, who introduced the bill, and who assumes the leadership in the House. It is by no means certain that, with twenty majority, the Democracy can get it through the House. Looker On.

THE LATE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY AND THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

> INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE. MR. JOHN M'REON TO GEN. CASS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1858. DEAR SIR: In THE N. Y. TRIBUNE of the 8th inst. under the telegraphic head, the following statement ap-

peared:
"After a long and spirited debate in secret session to day, the
Senate confirmed the nomination of Theodore Sedrwick as United
States District Attorney in the place of John McKeon, by a vote
of 28 to 26. Mr. McKeon was somewhat damaged by the production during the debate of his correspondence with Gen. Case, a
short time previous to the New-York Mayoralty meeting, in
which he inquired of the Secretary if the Administration objected
to his taking part in that meeting. Gen. Case in answer advised
non-interference."

On the 9th a contradiction of the above statement of any such letters having passed between us appeared This morning, under the head of telegraphic news from Washington, the following appeared in The

TRIBUNE: "WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1859.

"Washington, Jan. 10, 1859.
"The authorized contradiction of the statement that Mr. Mccon had written a letter to Gen. Cass asking whether his participation in the movement against Fernando Wood would be obsectionable to the Administration excites great surprise here. Such a letter was received, whether written by him or not. My former dispatch did not represent the substance of the answer correctly which Gen Cass caused to be communicated. It was, be supposed there would be no objection, lunamuch as only a municipal election was involved."

As I am now a private citizen, I hope there can be of impropriety in making the inquiry of you whether

on impropriety in making the inquiry of you whether or not any such letter, purporting to have been written by me, has been received by you, or any answer such as referred to has ever been written by you to me.

An early answer will oblige
Yours respectfully, JOHN McKEON.

Hon. Lewis Cass.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1858. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1858.

Hon. John McKeon, New-York—Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiry, I have to state that no letter like that referred to in the newspaper slips you have sent me was ever received by me, and of course that I communicated to you no such intimation as that suggested respecting the late municipal election in the City of New-York.

f New-York. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant. LEWIS CASS. FROM THE PLAINS.

MORE TRAINS DESTROYED BY THE MOR-

MONS AND INDIANS.

Correspondence of The Missouri Expositor, Jan. 5.

Mohalla, Califorma, Oct. 26, 1857.

We left Fort Bridger for Salt Lake City, as the news there was that Gen. Harney was on his way with a considerable force, in order to enforce the law among the Mormons. We met Mormon soldiers every day, who showed us no favors, as they considered us Americans, and did not pretend to make any secret of the fact that their object was to intercept the United States troops.

States troops.

Intelligence reached us that it would be dangerous to travel the Northern route, as the Indians had stopped it up, and had already killed several trains; and two trains had already turned off and taken the and two trains had already turned off and taken the Southern route, and were but & few days ahead of us. As our train consisted of families moving, we concluded to incur as little danger as possible, and accordingly followed after. We had not traveled more than one hundred and fifty miles, when we were informed that the Indians were hostile on this route also. Our that the Indians were nostile on this route also. Our train had divided on account of scarcity of grass. We now came to Corn Creek, where we found the Indians very ill-disposed toward us, and were informed that the Indians and Mormons together had stopped the trains ahead of us and killed a number of persons be-

We then left Corn Creek for Indian Creek, at which

We then left Corn Creek for Indian Creek, at which place the other part of our train joined us, but set out immediately for another camp, a Mormon settlement, about seven miles distant. We concluded to stay another day here, as grass was plenty. Late in the evening we heard Indians, and later at night saw the hights from their fires. Still we thought of no danger, although they had told us that they intended to have the blood of the Americans.

We were now satisfied that the Mormons had hired the Indians to help them fight the Americans. We numbered seven wagons and twelve men, and about eight or nine o'clock the Indians made their attack on both sides. We drove them off in a few moments by wounding one of their men. About this time we saw eight men on horseback, who proved to be Capt. Luke's company.

About dark the Mormons had gone to the other company and told them that the Indians were going to break up our company. That night four Marmons and four Americans came up to let us knew what was going on. They told us that we must leave our camp that night, or we would all be destroyed before morning. It was now 10 o'clock, and we had to go to the other camp that night. But all this time the Mormons were working our ruin. We had not gone more than half way when the Indians commenced firing on us, but the Mormons refused to let us return the fire, although our boys were keen to fight them, and we thought they knew best what to do. There was no one hurt, though we lost some cattle and had holes shot in our wagons. We now prepared to defend ourselves as best we could. In the morning three Indians and the Bishop

We now prepared to defend ourselves as best we ould. In the morning three Indians and the Bishop of that place came to sur camp and called for a treat; of that place came to our camp and called for a treaty.

After breakfast Capt. Turner (formerly of Johnson County, Mo.4, Mr. Cellins of Arkansas, and Capt.

Luke of Missouri, went into the Mormon village, and, while in conversation with the Bishop, were attacked by some eight or ten Indians. Capt. Turner was shot through just above the hip Collins was shot through the muscle of the arm, and Capt. Luke's belt was cut about two inches without say injury to his person.

Capt, Turner called to the Bishop for protection, but the Bishop told him that he could not protect them.

They then, after an ineffectual effort to get juic one They then, after an ineffectual effort to

attack them in the house, as they still had their pistols. They then offered a reward of \$100 to any one who would let us at the camp knew of their situation, but no one would do it.

The Bishop started a man for soldiers, and our men desired them to come by the camp and tell ten men to come to their relief, but, instead of doing as he was desired, he came to camp and reported that the Castain said not one of us should leave camp. In the course of three or four hours our wounded men came.

We now numbered twenty-three wagons, and in a few days, after having hired so ne men to go with us and tell the Indians that we desired to go through the country peaceably, started out again. We traveled on without any loss, except what we gave away, until we got to Muddy, where we found about three hundred warriors. We gave them six beeves. Here was where they had killed the last of the train that was ahead of us. One man said he had helped to bury sixty persons-men, women and children-all in on

We left the Muddy about to clock in the evening. and traveled over the desert till 9 o'clock at night. We had about 440 head of loose stock in front of our train. Our interpreter had told us that the Indians were not all at Muddy, and the moon had just hogun to shine over the top-of the mountain with the yell of the savages was heard. The men all left the cattle and made for the wagons. There were about 400

and made for the wagons. There were about 100 Indians in this harge.

As the moon shops brightly on the desert they were easily seen. I mounted one of the sinks which were at hand, and called for men for pursuit. Hays, Cooper are myself, of Lafayette County, Missouri, and hive other men, were all I could get. We made a charge on them, and drove them from the first lot. We were about to make a second charge, when our interpreters told us that we could get them back, if we would not fight them. We did not know at that time that four of our Mormons had already joined the Indians, and in a few minutes the last one of them had deserted us, although they had contracted to go one hundred miles though they had contracted to go one hundred miles

orther with us.

We lost at this place three hundred and thirty head of our best cattle, two mules and three horses. Moss was about \$3,000. We were now on a fifty-mi desert, and bound to travel or perish. Our teams were weak, and we had no fresh ones to put in, and consequently were compelled to leave wagons every few days.

PETTON Y. WELCH.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1858.

The Senate to-day confirmed Reed of Pennsylvania, as Minister to China, by 28 to 17, John Bigler of California, as minister to Chili; B. F. Angel of New-York, as Minister to Sweden, and Richard Kidder Meade of Virginia, as Minister to Brazil.

Brooke Williams, of Georgetown—brother of Madame Bodisco—will be appointed Consul to Reni, Russia.

Russia.

The President says he will appoint the remaining Consuls on Saturday. Rowland of Brooklyn, is strenuously urged for Consul to Hamburg.

William Wier, the United States Attorney for Kansas, arrived to-day. It is understood that he brought the Lecompton Constitution. He proceeded directly to the President's, who has been engaged all day, professedly on urgent business.

The Kansas bill, of which Senator Houston gave paties to day process to submit both the Topeka

The Kansas bill, of which Schafor Holeton gave notice to-day, proposes to submit both the Topeka and the Lecompton Constitutions to the popular vote, either for or against, and the admission of Kansas with either, if accepted. If neither is accepted, the bill authorizes a new Convention. The General says that his purpose is to secure the fullest exercise of popu-lar sovereignty. gaged in investivating charges against General Calloin, late Clerk of the House of Representatives, without obtaining any facts, as I am informed, tending to con

vict him of any impropriety.

Many members of Congress were subpanaed for the purpose of examining them in regard to transactions between them and the Clerk. Many of them refused to give testimony, screening themselves behind their adviseder.

privilege.

I understand that the Administration does not rely implicitly upon the support of Senator Hunter of Virginia, for their project of forcing Kansas into the Union with a Constitution which the people have not ratified, but which they repudiate. He is said to be more than half inclined to take the same position as that occupied by Governor Wise—and as he is not a man to be intimidated by threats or influenced by the seductions of patronage, it is natural to expect that the more he thinks of the Lecompton swindle, the less disposed will he be to give his vote for its consummation. I have again heard to-day that Senator Hammond of South Carolina, is of the same way of thinking. The opposition of these two gentlemen to the Administration at this time will be fatal—unless they can succeed in wheedling some New-England man into voting for Lecompton, and manage to have another opponent absent at the critical juncture—contingencies not impossible in view of recent events.

Whatever may be the faults or foibles of Gov. Wise of Virginia, no one will accuse him of insincerity, or leading two ways at ones. Nor will he with at ivilege. I understand that the Administration does not rely

Whatever may be the faults or foibles of Gov. Wise of Virginia, no one will accuse him of insincerity, or of looking two ways at once. Nor will he wink at these eccentricities of character even in a President. Hearing that Mr. Buchanan was accused of having been originally in favor of the submission of the whole Corstituton of Kansas to the people, Mr. Wise addressed him a private friendly letter, which he sent on here by his own son. The answer was so equivocal and unsatisfactory, that the Governor concluded at once that the charge was true, and I am told upon excellent authority, that he is now engaged in collecting evidences with a view of publicly convicting Mr. Buchanan of duplicity. [Cor. Times.

EL PASO AND FORT YUMA WAGON ROAD.

Correspondence of The Philadelphia Press.

Washington, Jan. 12, 1858. Washington, Jan. 12, 1858.

Private advices have been received this morning at the Interior Department, that the El Pase and Fort Yuma wagen-read party were, on the 22d of November, encamped upon the Rio de los Mimbres, Territory of New-Mexico, 70 miles west of the Rio Grande, and 125 miles from El Pase. The party had passed through a fine country, and had fine weather the entire journey. Their work has just commenced, and they were improving the road from El Pase to Fort Filmore. As yet they had not been troubled by the Indians, but the expectation was that they would be when they got upon the great Apache trail from the mountain into the Mexican Territory of Sonora.

Just now the success of this party is watched with much interest, for the reason that, since the disturbance in Utah, the overland emigration to California must pass over this route. All the way from El Paso to Fort Yuma, the travel is upor a comparatively level plain. The distance is between 500 and 600 miles.

The Committee on Elections, of the House, are

The Committee on Elections, of the House, are somewhat puzzled by one of the Baltimore contested election cases. Mr. Brooks, who contests the seat of Mr. Davis, does not claim that he is entitled to it, although he was the opposing candidate, but that attnough he was the opposing candidate, but that there was not a fair election, and that the polls were in the possession of lawless men, who could and did make the returns as they pleased without regard to he votes cast.

Mr. Brooks asks that there be another election, and

that measures be taken to insure the expression of the will of the majority in that district as to who shall represent it in the House of Representatives. This is the first case of the kind, and the Committee will have to ask of the house power to proceed with it. The probability is that the request of Mr. Brooks will

e complied with.

The President has appointed Thomas J. Albright of Pennsylvania as clerk to sign land warrants, in of Jones of Virginia, deceased.

## THE FINANCES-THE UTAH ARMY.

respondence of The Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1858. The receipts from customs at the port of New-York on yesterday were \$93,000, the largest amount for one day since August last. These receipts have been day since August last. These receipts have been daily increasing for some weeks, not only at the port of New York, but at the other principal scaports of the United States; and the hope is entertained that there will exist no necessity for the issue of the entire amount of \$20,000,000 of Treasury notes authorized by Congress.

It must be remembered, however, that the War

Office recommends to Congress the appropriation of some five or six millions of dollars in the deficiency bill, which will be the first general appropriation bill pressed to its passage to supply deficiencies in the regular army appropriation bill for the current fiscal year, and to provide means for early and effective operations

nd to provide means for early and effective operations to the Mormon country.

In this case, unless the receipts into the Treasury increase very largely from this out, there may be idemand upon the Secretary by the argent wants of the Government for the issue of all of the \$20,000,000.

Whatever of doubt the Administration has as to whether there really existed a sufficient casus belli on the part of the Saints of Salt Lake Valley is dispelled the part of the Saints of Sail Lake Valley is dispelled by the intel ligence that Gov. Cumming has proclaim-ed the Territory in a state of rebellion, and so satis-field are military men that there will be protrected hostilities, that brigadier generals are moving to se-cure for themselves in that quarter "the proud con-"trol of fierce and bloody war." It is certain that reenforcements will be sent out, and it is equally certain that Col. Johnston will not be

and it is equally certain that the definition of the super-seded in command. His prudence and soldierly qualities have commended him to the confidence of the Department, and looking to the delicate nature of the service, none better fitted and more able could be selected for its performance.

There will be an effort, I learn, made to admit Reason Microward Occording to the Union and

Kansas, Minnesota and Oregon into the Union and States, in a general considus bill.

THE REPUBLICANS OF INDIANA .- An informal meet ng of the Republicans from various parts of Indiana was held at Indianapolis on Friday, Jan. 8, at which it was resolved to call a State Convention of the Republican party, and of all others opposed to the Lecompton policy of the Administration, at Indianapolis, on the of March next. A full ticket will be nominated, and the campaign entered upon with the strongest

GOV. PACKER'S CARINET .- The Lancaster (Pa.) Is telligencer learns that Gen. Packer, the incoming Ex-scutive of that State, has selected the following gen-dlemen as his Cabinet officers: Secretary of the Commonwealth-The Hon. WM. M. Horsen of Berke.

Deputy Secretary of the Common coulth-H. L. Diregatages. ter General-The Hop, John C. Kvex of Tioga.

The inauguration is to take place on Tuesday next, the 19th use.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE HARDWARE DEALERS' DINNER. The second annual dinner of the Hardware Dealers Board of Trade was eaten on Thursday evening at the St. Nicholas. The trade was well represented; nearly 500 were present. Mayor Tiemann, Peter Cooper, Wm H. Fry, J. Depeyster Ogden, Mr. Jaffrny, and Samuel G. Goddard of Birmingham, England, were among the guests. Edward Corning. President, and John Davenport, Secretary of the Seciety, were at the head of

The tables were ornamented with a sweet emblem of the hardware trade, and a well-varuished, well-bearded blacksmith, in addition to a monument composed of minute nail-kegs. The viands were altogether of the best kinds-ments fresh from England, shad from the South, and other distance-sent delectabilities were profusely arrayed and as liberally disposed of. The whole entertainment was well provided for, both as regards good taste in the edibles, the sentiments and the speeches. The trade in hardware here, doing a business of some \$15,000,000 a year, can afford to be liberal

on such a social occasion.

The singing, by a club, members of the craft, was he best we ever heard on such an occasion. The ongs, original in their words, were piquant, and also

of hardware origin. When the cloth was cleared, the Secretary read etters received from Erastus Corning, Judge Roosevelt and Zadoc Pratt: after which the PRESIDENT read s short address, in which he alluded to the determination of the hardware men to give only short credits and declared that the money necessary for trade could be furnished only by chartered banks. An allusion to Mayer Tiemann was received with three cheers. Peter Cooper received the same compliment; and the name of Harris—the son of the man who in 1776 built the first scythe factory in this country—was received with great applause. Mr. Corning concluded by introducing the Rev. Dr. Adams, who contended that the oil of religion was not intended merely for extreme unction, but rather to lubricate life, and showed that spade, and so on up to the lofty refinements of scissors sarrorial and editorial.

1. The United States of America—Disfinct as the billions, but

Music and song by the Hardware Club. Mr. VAN

1. The United States of America—Disfinct as the billows, but one like the sea.

Music and song by the Hardware Club. Mr. Van Buren read an address.

2. The City of New York—She has symbolized Worth by her monament; may it elways exemplify her commercial character. Mayor Tremann said in response—Mr. President: I had not calculated to speak here to-night, but when New-York is toasted, I have no right to sit still. By the partiality of my fellow-citizens I have been placed in this high, honorable and responsible position as the Chief Magistrate of the second city in the world commercially speaking [Cheers], and in all probability before a time has passed equal to that over which my memory reaches, she will be the first city in the world. [Applause.] We stand now to the entire United States of greater importance than probably any other city stands to the world. There is not a reliread laid in the Union, ner a canal dug, that can get its stock taken unless it will shorten the distance to New-York, a few miles at least. [Applause.] This crisis shows us of what great importance New-York is to the commercial world: it began here, and we see how it has affected the whole world—the Eastern world even more than us. Look at Holland, how, with her hard money currency, she has been obliged to ask a suspension of all trade—which we have never done. I spoke of my memory: my first memory was when the City Hall was just getting above ground; I recollect getting pieces of marble and giving them to the children for sugar. I recollect the post and rail fence there, and the Market Gardens, and the Great Stone Bridge over the big sand bank at Canal street. The people who visited New-York were obliged to take a hack and ride out to see the greatest piece of masonry in the world—that Stone Bridge. I remember th, and how I used to hide under it when I was playing truant and my father was riding by. When I was about three years old, my father moved to Twenty-third street and what is now Fourth avenue—he lives on the same day. I remember flow from the North to the East river. Now, I am a young man yet, and what will New-York be when I get to be an old man. According to the rate of increase for the first half of this century, in 1900 the population of New-York must be 6,500,000, and take the census from 1800 on, you find that every census overruns the pro rata of increase. New-York island will hold but 2,500,000 and the rest must overflow into Brooklyn and Jersey. New-York must eventually become the largest and most important and wealthy city of all time. Gentlemen of the hardware. eventually become the largest and most important and wealthy city of all time. Gentlemen of the hardware trade, I thank you for the kindness with which you have treated me. I have been rather deceived to-night. The gentlemen who waited on me said that if I ceuld come and stay an hour, that was all they would ask. I thought it had been but one hour; but I find that it is four hours! So now, gentlemen, I can't go to Manhattanville to-night, and I shall have to stay in the city. [Loud applause.]

Upon which the Mayor sat down and did not leave his seat until Friday.

3. Commerce—We recognize in the Chamber of Commerce the

Commerce—We recognize in the Chamber of Commerce the custant guardian of its interests.

Mr. OGDEN responded. 4. The City Press—it Heralds the Times and claims the Tribne, Posts its Couriers, Journalizes Counnerce, gives the city a commercial character, diffuses intelligence by Express, and by its lumination creates a Sun that shines for all, each an orbin a WM. H. Fuy responded, as follows:

WM. H. FIX responded, as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I had nothing to
lo last night, and I did it. [Laughter.] That is to say,
went down among the dead men—that is, I went up
when pair of stairs to the collection of Egyptian antiquiies in the Suyvesant Institute; and there I saw dead ties in the Stuyvesant Institute; and there I saw dead kings, dead merchants, dead clergymen, dead cats and dead buils [laughter], and I felt very much like the man who is taking a drive in a hearse—serious. [Continued laughter.] Suddenly I stumbled on something, and first I thought it was an iron pot, but I remembered that my teacher once said to me that the oldest fable was the pot calling the kettle black, and I supposed that that must be the original pot, that it must be the pot-afar—it was such a distance back in time. [Great laughter.] Well, my knowledge of hyeroglyphics is misty, and so I called the gentleman—and there was no other man there, except one who went with me—and I asked him to explain what it was, and he got a candle

im to explain what it was, and he got a candle laughter), and we looked at it, and he said, "Don't inighter], and we looked at it, and he said, "Don't on know what it is now!" and I said "I o" [continued laughter]; and he asked, "what it!" and I said "it's a helmet," and he eplied "your are right." [Laughter.] Well, that is if mo I said it's a nemet, and ne replied "your are right." [Laughter.] Well, that helmet was, moreover, the helmet of an Egyptian king, as old as Moses, and a great deal fresher (turning to the reverend centleman who had immediately preceded him in speaking). [Loud laughter and cheers.] Gentlemen, I am talking on a serious subject, and if you laugh so I cannot go on [uproarious laughter]; that helmet had the name of a king on it, and I. like a great many other people, who had not studied the art of metallurgy sufficiently, imagined up to that time that the ancient Egyptians did not possess the skill to fabricate iron, but that they had one of the lost arts, that of indurating copper. Yet it seems that this helmet, which has the name of the king on it, which can be read in letters of light, owing to the trinity of splendidly illuminating effluence that came off the Rosetta-Stone—that this helmet is of iron; and this shows, gentlemen, that if your trade is nothing his shows, gentlemen, that if your trade is nothing is, hardware men are about the oldest aristocrach the world. [Laughter and cheers.] We come to, along with this same iron, and find that it is at one to. he motor and meter—and not short meter either— wikingion. By it, the Egyptian hewed his way—b cause all civilization begins with fighting—first against wild animals, and next against wild men. The Greeian took up the same idea; then the Roman, with his short took up the same idea; then the Roman, with his short sword, cut his way to empire; then came the Saracen with his seimetar; and so mankind has gone on to this day. We find that the nation which begins civilization has first to run up a bill with the hardware man. [Laughter and cheers.] Now you may ask what has this to do with "The Press " I tell you, nothing; and the art of speaking to a toast nowadays is to svoid the subject matter. The last dinner I had the proper to a training in was that of the New England

and therefore we must cherish our iron. It is a beau-tiful fact, and I would commend it to the notice of the reverend gentlemen, as well as to the hardware men, that there is no radical dispute on the part of interest between the domestic and foreign hardware trade. Precisely on those years when there was the mos-iron mined and manufactured in this country there was the most imported, and that the bes paid for [applause]; and if there have been any failures in the iron trade, it is because we have neglected to protect our native industry. The more a country manufactures, the more it can export, and the more consequently it can import, and there is no dissidence, no discordance whatever, between the manufactures at home. In regard to this great interest of iree, I say, let us cherish our commerce, but let us cherish the more our manufactures. I thank you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, for the courtesy and comity you have shown me in listening with such marked at-tention to what I have said, and no longer detaining

and the art of speaking to avoid the subject matter. The last dinner I had the honor to participate in was that of the New-England Society in this city, and I observed that every toast was avoided. The Governor was toasted, and my learned and distinguished friend, Dr. King, of Columbia College responded. But he said nothing about the Governor, although I do not believe there was a man you, I shall finish by proposing a toast:

Man and Iron: the Soldier and his Sword: the Ploughman and his Share. [Loud and long-continued cheering]

6. The Solid Men of the City—They have given as a Union desired to unite Soleity. Art and Literature, and to encourage and respectively their influence, and are body in blooding with a

nagic chain the Cid World and the New. May our city always e bressed with such benefators to their race. present who voted against his brother; and he might, therefore, to the delight of all present, have given us some charming bits of gossip. The next toast was "The Army and Navy, and an old salt there—a gal-PETER Coopen responded at length, concluding by a quiet contemplation of the good time coming when people should, by the aid of the telegraph, talk freely to each other the world over, and this sentilant gentlen. — was called upon to respond. But what did he do? The very first thing he deserted his guns and took refuge with Queen Victoria. Grim-ylanged war has smanshed his wrinkled front.
And now, instead of mounting barbed steeds.
To fright the souls of fourful adversaries.
He appear nimbly in a tudy's chamber.
To the laselylous plensing of a late.

The Developments of Science-Destined to be a lamp in path and a light in the world's way, leading from Nature Nature.

Statur's God.
7. Friendship is Trade—Our Association repudiates its nega-ive and associates its practice.

The Rev. Dr. HUTTON responded. a. The Manufacturers of Old England and those who Repre-ent them. Severing, intelligent and skillful sheir industry annulates cars and their enterprise has made civilization their lebtors. We are proud of our elder brethren and welcome their conscision.

CHAS. CONDREVE repended. He told the story of his early establishment in trade, and concluded by hoping to see the hardware trade meet on an occasion

imiliar to this in a hall of their own.

9. Germony—The beshive of Europe: Youngand Old America elight in benefits of her genius and industry, and recognize her

Mr. Gillinghaus responded.

clergy some two centuries back. I have no doubt that if he had had the "Army and Navy," he would have rifted history for sharp illustrations of its valor and particism. [Laughter and cheers.] The reason of this habit of avoiding foasts—technical toasts by corresponding technical men—is to be found in the feeling of native modesty—the horror of self-illustration—egotism—magnification of office. Gettlemen, I hope there is sufficient disconnection in my remarks to prove agreeable. for if there is any Mr. Gillinghals responded.

10. France-Univaled in Science and Art, and Americ chrowledge her supremacy.

Mr. Printing responded.

11. Belguase-The beauty of her manufactures, her galleries in her academies of science, educational interests, and refine it diffusion challenge the admiration and respect of the world.

12. Interious Hardware Manufacturer—The steam printing press heralds their triumphs in its own, and promotes the gener interests of mankind.

Mr. Biood responded.

13. The Modern Fast Tradesman.

The race is not to him

What does the fastest run,
Nor the battet to the peopel.

What has the longest gun.

Seng—The Ge-ahead Young Hardwareman.

The Hon, Gro. Briffes made some convivial r trentemen, I nopethere is sufficient disconnection in my remarks to prove agreeable; for if there is any-thing that I do hate on social occasions, it is a Cice-ronian cration, with its exerdium, argument and pe-roration. I am reminded by the nature of this gatherroman oration, with its exordinin, argument and percentaion. I am reminded by the nature of this gathering that it is a convention—a coming-together—and that is a very important fact; for I can remember the time when there was no convention in this country except a political convention. But, with the progress of self-government, with the outworking of man in his political capacity, by which he finds out that the men who do his work are public servants, and not public masters, every year he evolves more and more the principles of self-government. He regulates his own business in his own way. What is done under the despotisms of Europe by the genius of red-tape ism—the art How Not to Do it—which calls into play a vast expenditure of public money, and the creation of many hereditary offices, is here effected by the people themselves; and it is absolutely necessary that there should be these conventions, because every year adds to this principle and practice of self-regulation—the more necessary because we are spread over so wide a space that people cannot know one another in this town. We live in a solitude of strange faces. So help me, I know nobody. There are too many to be acquainted with. We are like the Esquimanx in London, who said, "Too much house, too much people, too much everything. Now, if there be not some laborsaving machinery like this Society, you will not know who is who, and what is what, and you cannot "spot" the vagabonds. This is a great power

The Hon. Gro. Brigs made some convivial remarks, especially commending a song which had been sing, one of whose stanzas was this:

one of whose stanzas was this:

Our fathers went anxious to prosper too fast.

Nor in haste did they wander astray

From the simple old maxims in practice with most.

Of their randsices—who throve in their day.

They labered in Hardware, and saved in their homes,
And they studied their profit and loss,
And cared not for trading in stocks or in bonds,

For in Hardware success was the best.

ther same, also, were the profit and their same and their same.

Another song, also written by a member of the

Another song, also written by a member of the rade, contained the following stanzas:

Te Iron, Guns, and Nails we'll sing—
And hid you all be friendly,
And our Farnishing, Hollow-ware, Tin Pan friends
Will treat each other kindly.
Oh if mirth could arrest the flight
Of time, through life's dominions,
We Hardware men, in friendship's bonds.
Wood shore Time of his pinions.

Songs and speeches continued the festivities until a

ate hour in the morning. GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SUCIETY.

The American Geographical and Statistical Society met at their rooms in the New-York University on Thursday evening, the Rev. Dr. Hawkes in the chair, the Rev. Mr. Adamson Secretary. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, after which several new members were elected. The regular the evening was then suspended, for ular business of the evening was then suspended, for the purpose of enabling the Section on Moral Statistics

the purpose of enabling the Section on Moral Statistics to present their report.

Mr. Architain Ressell, the Chairman of the Section, presented an able report, embracing ecclesiastical, electrosynary, educational and criminal statistics. By way of introducing his paper, he used the following extract from the Annual Report of the Council. The Council have divided the objects of the Society into two general divisions—Geography and Statistics. These, in their turn, are each divided into seven sections, and each section has been placed under the care of one of the members of Council. It is earnestly desired that members should select that topic which most interests them, and by acting with the appointed chairman, form a sub-society or section for the mutual cultivation of the topic selected. At stated intervals, say once in three months, the section will be expected to rport to a meeting of the Society, the most interesting topics which have occupied their attention, and thus make public the result of their labors. Owing to the great range of topics, every person can select that one which is most congenial to his tastes; the student of natural science has geology, tastes: the student of natural science has geology, zoology or astronomy; the medical man-statistics, sanitary regulations, and all their kindred inquiries; sanitary regulations, and all their kindred inquiries; the law yer—political statistics, or the moral condition of our people; the divine who looks from Nature's God down to Nature, has it spread before him in fullest detail, and he has only to cull the flower which most pleases him; the merchant can select commercial statistics, finance or hydrology; the manufacturer has mines and the statistics of manufacture, in all their various ramifications, to select from.

On the first Thursday of each month the stated meeting of the Society will be held in the chapel of the University, when a lecture will be given on some suitable topic. On the intervening Thursdays, meet-

suitable topic. On the intervening Thursdays, meetings will be held in the rooms above, when the sections, in succession, it is hoped, will be prepared to report; and thus, on each Thursday during the season, members may expect to find some topic of interest under discussion.

Mr. Russell. then proceeded to discuss the general unreliability of statistics, and to point out the loose manner in which they are usually compiled. At the same time, he claimed that authentic statistics upon all subjects, even the most trivial in themselves, were of permanent value to society. He said:

In connection with the importance of tabulating facts, may be mentioned the great variety of facts which become valuable if properly tabulated. In a crude and undigested form they are so cumbrous and unwieldy that they cannot be said to have any value, but properly arranged they at once enter into statements of great interest. The interesting book published by the French Government, edited by Le Play, giving an account of the condition of working people throughout the world, is a case in point. There the individual facts noticed are trivial in themselves, but Mr. Russell then proceeded to discuss the general giving an account of the conduction of warms people throughout the world, is a case in point. There the individual facts noticed are trivial in themselves, but assume importance by juxtaposition. And it is with regret one notices how very imperfect the details of the American workshops are in Le Play's book. In fact, no data exist that I know of for determining correctly the great social question whether the working classes are improving or are retrograding in domestic comforts. Wages alone do not determine the question, and it is only the amount of payment which is recorded in the census, or in the very valuable report made by the various Consuls, and published by the State Department. The questions of rent, steadness of employment, price of food, of clothing, healthfuiness, and other causes, of which we have few or no records, are essential to a full survey of the question. How interesting would it he to determine whether the comforts of the great body of workmen around us are increasing, or whether, in the constant improvement of machinery.

or whether, in the constant improvement of machinery, the comforts of this class are sacrificed. Accurate details of expenditure of the various classes of the community would enable us in the future to determine some of these social questions. Ecclesiastical Statistics-Expense of Supporting Religion.

The jealousy in regard to any interference with The jealousy in regard to any interference with religion in this country has excluded from the national census much reference to this most vital subject, and therefore we are peculiarly ignorant of the true state of our community. The alienation of sects, and the total absence of all reciprocity among them, prevent any ailusion to the labors of others differing from themselves; and it is only by the collation of the different reports that any statements can be made out. May we not look appor such an association as this as a common ground upon which the various religious denominations may be fairly represented, and their statistics, at least the local statistics, fairly portrayed. In England, a very interesting report was made by In England, a very interesting report was made by Mr. Horace Mann upon the statistics of religion in 1851. The number of places of worship was accurately taken, their area measured, their accommodation ascertained, the cost of maintaining them inquired nto, and on a certain day the number of worshipper n every part of England during each of the thre

man who understands bulls and bears in Wall street to write about them; and the man who understands the bulls in the cattle market to write about them. [Laughter and cheers.] Considering how false the writing about men is in books, we should respect the bold treatment they get in the daily press. Biography is generally history with its brains knocked out. I went lately to hear a lecture on Washington. I heard nothing characteristic about him. Washington was a good man—a good fellow; he could drink his glass of Madeira, and he flogged his negroes heartily, when they did not behave themselves. [Sensation.] I goin for the truth—such truth as is evolved in the daily press of the City of New-York. It is rough, perhaps; but it had better be rough and true than smooth and false; and history is to be rewritten from the blunt and clear treatment men and things get from our great city press. services—forenon, afternoon and night—were counted. This, of course gave a very good idea of the nature of the accommodation made for the population. In this country we have nothing to correspond with this in formation, but we have noticed a very gratifying simdarity in the number and accommodation of churches in this State between the national census of 1850 and

of the religious influence or its fruits in this country. But where can we turn for any statement of these: a statement reliable in its figures or accurate in its de-tails. Yet these societies all publish reports, and were this section to get and preserve these reports and mb-late annually the result, the information would be most valuable. The most unauthorized and contradictory staments are circulated about the religious condition of this country, but no materials exist by which they can be corrected or confuted, and while making for markind a new experiment of relieving the civil government from all the expense and trouble of caring for the religious training of the people, we are not making such examination—into the workings of the system as either enables us with certainty to claim its general success, or to make known its defects, that they may be remedied before it is too late. And this is the more to be regretted, from the fact that various means of

reports, documents, newspapers, and records of the religious bodies published ad naussam, but where is the abstract and occurate decail referred to to be found.

Statistics of Charity, Public and Pricate.

Under this head, how much sit wing the importance of united action may be said. The various institutions connected with charity, which meet us at every turn, are each pursuing, ignorant of each other, then daily routine of duty. No general or comprehensive tensciple actuates them, but they spring up curplically to meet each want, and often are the offspring either of the interested views of their salaried employees, or of the official importance of their managers. A common standard is much required, by which to measure their economy and efficiency, and anart from all rivalry or featons. It is investigate the results which their labors produce. Such a field would be of unforther interest, and if we do not take care, necessity will scon lead the community to the investigation. The number of persons dependent upon the charities of this city is immense, and there is ne way of knowing the full extent of the relief granted. Almost every Protestant church in the city has some alms-giving association connected with it, and the number of societies that are more public in their organization is immense. I almost fear to state some of the facts as reported by the association for the poor in this city, but if true they show so vividly the necessity of awakening the interest of the community by a full investigation of the subject of pauperism, that I will make the following extract from the report of 1856: awakening the interest of the community by a full investigation of the subject of pauperian, that I will make the following extract from the report of 1836:
In 1831 there was I pauper to every 123 persons; in 1841 there was I to every 39 persons; and in 1835 there was I to every 24 persons; and in 1835 there was I to every 17 persons; and this year there is I to every I7 persons. Let the same ratio continue for 5 years longer, and there will be I pauper to every I5 persons; that is, every 5 persons in the State must support I pauper. If the foregoing statements were not established by official statistics they might appear incredible, but they full short of the actual indigence relieved in this city and

statistics they might appear incredible, but they fall short of the actual indigence relieved in this city and State. Beside the 204,161 paupers reported by the County Superintendents there were 142,357 needy persons relieved, forwarded, and provided with employment by the Commissioners of Emigration, thus showing that during the last year there was I pauper to every II persons. In Ireland, in 1856, with about double the population of the State of New-York, there were 304,000 persons relieved, while here, 346,518 were so relieved, or about double the number. Sad as this sight is, it is far from being a true statement of the facts of pauperism. There are in this city hundreds of institutions whose beneficiarus are not included in the foregoing statements, and these are all leaning upon, not aiding society in its onward struggle. It is important, therefore, that some common nucleus should exist to enable us to exhibit accurately the aggregate work done by this community, leaving to each particular inist to enable us to exhibit accurately the aggregate work done by this community, leaving to each particular institution the task of presenting, in full detail, the result of their labors. We rather think that the aggregate of the whole amount spent for charity in this city will astonish those who have not examined into it, and prove that a great deal might be saved by more united effort, and a general acquaintance with the charitable operations at work in this city. In order to arrive at some idea of the plan to be followed. I would suggest some division of the charities into such general classification as this: as this A .- Charities to the Sick and Impotent.

Hospitals, public and private.
 Dispensaries.
 Institutions for the Relief of the Blind, Deaf and Damb

4. Lying in Asylums and Woman's Hospital,
5. Associations for the Relief of the Sick connected with the arious Churches.

B .- Charities to the Young. 1. Public provision for the children of paopers.
2. Orphan Asylums.
3. Half Orphan Asylums.
4. The Nursery.
5. Children of Sesmen.
4. Leake & Watts' Hospital.
4. Home for the Friendless.
5. House of Industry.
6. Industrial Schoels.
6. Children's Aid Society.
6. Javenile Delinquent Society.
6. Church Associations for the Benefit of the Years.
6. Church Associations for the Benefit of the Years.
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C.-Charities to Destitute.

2. Work Depositaries.
3. Houses of Industry.
4. Sewing Societies.
5. Society for Widows with Children.
6. Association for the Relief of Industrious Poor.
7. Soup and Bread Societies.
8. Amount of Church Collections for Poor.
D. — Mutual Benefit Societies.
1. National Societies, St. Patrick—German Societies, St.

corne.

2. Odd Fellows.

3 Scatnens Retreat and Hospital.

4. Burial Societies.

5. Trades Union.

6. Sons of Temperance.

6. Sons of Temperance.

I am far from proposing this scheme as one carefully matured, but I think it may show the gentlemen present the various ramifications into which inquiries of this character may run, and I would hope that some such plan may be adopted. In the recent numbers of The New-York Evangelist there are a series of papers by Mr. Savage on the charities of New-York; and while I concede to him great credit for the way in which he has exhibited in so interesting a manner that connection and sphere of operation of many of our institutions, no one, I am sure, will be more conscious of the necessity of some systematic course of inquiry stitutions, no one, I am sure, will be more conscious of the necessity of some systematic course of inquiry to elicit in detail the statistical particulars of the various institutions referred to in his report. If 12 or 50 gentlemen would unite, and taking up seriating ach of the foregoing division of the charities, would sistribute to each, some two or three institutions to be acquired into, in the course of two or three months without labor to ourselves, we might present to the public such a resume of the charities of the city a has never yet been made out.

Educational Statistics.

I intentionally omit under this head the formula.

I intentionally omit under this data the formulat adopted in the sylabus of the sections. The expense incurred in the training of the people, though an important element, is you to means the most important consideration; and the moral elevation of a nation, if accomplished by any system of education, is a full equivalent for any expenditure. But I would suggest that in this section it would be well for us to consider the practical working of the system of public schools now maintained in this city, and to examine as well the effects as the principles upon which it is conducted. There are various considerations that naturally surgest the makes in connection with the very the effects as the principles upon which it is conducted. There are various considerations that naturally suggest themselves in connection with the very expensive system adopted in this city where nearly \$1,000,000 was expended by the Board of Education. The question that naturally arises is, how far is the existing system adapted to meet the wants of the population? and while any system would give a large amount of instruction for that sum of money, to what extent do the extremes of society benefit by the one in use? It is obvious that the large masses of children will have recourse to any general system of schools, and that the efficiency of the system must be tested rather by the number it does not benefit than by the number that profit by it. Now, a very proper question arises—whether the higher grade of education is suitable to common schools. I throw out the suggestion rather as a problem than an opinion. When the General Government sends a youth to West Point, it agrees to provide professional employment for him when he successfully completes the curriculum of study. He therefore does not suffer from being brought up without the means of obtaining a livelihood; but the lad from the poorer classes, who goes through with credit the common schools, and is promoted to the Free Academy, is left by the Board of Education without the means of supporting himself; and those years of his life which would otherwise have been devoted to acquiring some mechanical skill have been otherwise occupied. It is true he can follow some professional course of study, and that the pulpit, the bar or the lancet are open to him. But this requires additional study and expenditure, and he has to encounter those who have capital to sustain them during additional study and expenditure, and he has to en-counter those who have capital to sustain them during the struggle which our crowded ranks necessarily enthe struggle when our crowded ranks becasarily chargeders. I throw out these hints merely in reference to those who obtain from the State the higher grade of education.

As to the other and more destitute who are crowded.

As to the other and more destitute who are crowded in the lanes of such a city as this—who, tattered and forn, are too miserable and dirty to be received into elegant architectural structures, which we call ward selvois—how does the system work with them t Children of deprayed, drinking, dissolute parents—some other system would seem to be required for them from that which suits the children of the commanity at large. These go to school comfortably clad, clean imher habits, free from irruptive complaints and vermin; but the little street children are quite unfitted to associate with them. The necessary result is that they heir habits, free from irruptive complaints and vermin; but the little street children are quite unfilted to associate with them. The necessary result is that they are unprovided for by this expensive system of public education, and left to play in the street or waste their time in some other way. Owing to the want of an accurate School census, and the tendency in all School reports to magnify attendance, it is difficult to know how large the class of uneducated children is. Mr. Brace says that "the estimate varies from twenty thousand to fifty thousand." Now, any system of public education that claims to be for the benefit of all classes and leaves destitute of all teaching about one-fourth of the youth of the city, cannot be said to be successful. I make some of these statements to show how much ground there is for research and inquiry in our midst among the systems even of public teaching. How much more when the whole system of tuition is included, and we look at the various branches of science a knowledge of which is expected from every man of education. It is true that many of these little ones are provided for in the industrial Schools and charitable associations, but one has only to walk through the by lance of this city to see how many are still uncared for, and roam at large, wasting the seed-time of life, and sure to become idle and daargerous members of society. It is gratifying to find that even the limited extent to which the industrial and other Schools have been tried, the effect upon the crime of the city has been very satisfactory if these information exist, if carefully inquired into, of amass-ing the detailed information we referred to. We have crime of the city has been very satisfactory if these